

# LATE PARIS FASHIONS

Automobile Parasols Are Red and of Huge Size.

RUSSIAN JEWELRY QUITE THE RAGE

Dainty Costumes in Lace and Soft Thin Fabrics.

OLD-TIME LOCKETS NOW WORN

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. PARIS, May 6, 1899.

One of the latest developments of fashion is the automobile sunshade. That it would come was a foregone conclusion, considering the extent to which fashionable women have taken to automobile driving. The most fashionable color for these pretty toys is automobile red. That which marks the automobile sunshade with its own particular badge of originality, so that one is able when it is not in official use to distinguish it from the hundreds of other sunshades that litter the counters of the shops, is its huge size and quaint handle, The size is greater than that of the ordinary sunshade because of the difficulty one has to keep it over the face when the machine is in rapid motion.

The newest craze-and there is small doubt that sooner or later it will make its way across the Atlantic-is the wearing of Russian jewelry, not that of the beautiful white princeses whose wealth and beauty and chic have made St. Petersburg famous, but the quaint wrought pieces of the sort with which the wives of the weil-to-do moujiks are fond of decking themselves on holidays Chatelaines, belts and buckles show Russian patterns in many quaint and effective combinations.

Pretty Designs for Thin Dresses.

The summer promises to see in use a larger number of soft, thin materalis than ever before. These include nun's veiling. Lansdowne cloth, drap d'ete, chiffon, plain and embroidered; liberty silk, crepe de chine, mull, net, nainsook, oriental lawn, organdle, mousselines, Swiss, dotted and figured challies. The very handsomest of the gowns are made with tunics and bodices of lace, but as such garments are anything but cheap, imitation only is within the reach of moderate incomes. I have selected several of the most attractive models for description, choosing those as little trimmed with lace as possible.

Suitable for an afternoon promenade dress for a young lady was the very charming gown of turquoise blue taffeta which was shown to an admiring group or Avenue de l'Opera. The pretty model who tried it on for our benefit was a plump. the modiste suggested, was given the effect of slenderness by the elever arrangement of lines and gores. The skirt was fitted to the form in that sheathlike mode to which our eyes have become accustomed during the past season and was trimmed below with face insertion, set in points skirt. The corsage was inset with a vest of white satin, ornamented with a waved arrangement of tucks and narrow inser-tion. Pointed edgings of the insertion framed the vest, the insertion being brought in two sloping straight lines to the waist from about the context. sertion and was finished with a soft frill of lace. True lover's knots in saim ribbon filled in the space at each side of

## Stylish Model in Cloth.

The second costume, which was of white cloth trimmed with insertion and appliques of guipure lace, would make a charming gown to wear at seashore or mountain. The robe was a demiprincess, the walst being Isolated by means of the artifice of passing a loose, soft band of white silk under alternate panels of the bodice. The corsage was unique in its design, sections of the cloth being cut out and outlined with applique, showing beneath a lining of plaited white chiffon. The collar consisted of a deep band of gutpure lace laid over the cloth. The gown was cut below in large heart shaped points over an underskirt, also of the cloth, but trimmed with a band of guipure insertion. The points of the skirt were garnished with appliques of lace, festoons of the applique also coming up each side of the tunic.

A third admirably designed costume was in pale gray crepon with a bodice of heavy guipure, over which was set a fold of the crepon fastened almost on the shoulders with two large ornamental but-tons and failing almost to the waist in a point bordered with a double fold of the t bordered with a double fold or the the bordered with a double fold or the h. The sleeves were of cloth, caps of insertion falling over the heads of sleeves. The skirt was cut with a sleeves. shed below with three folds The underskirt was encire double row of tucks in groups of three.

### Always Popular Foulard. Foulards seem to be holding their own

where popularity is concerned, not the backneyed blue foulards, but sheeny green, amber browns and purples. Much lace goes to the making up of these costumes, and one of them, when finished as a firstclass dressmaker will want it done, will cost anything but a triffe. The lighter and more frostlike qualities of laces are most in vogue for beautifying these dainty and

If one judged by the gowns to be seen at the Concours Hippique the flounce will hereafter be but little exploited. The typical gown of the horse show was one which showed the figures to perfection and was moided over the hips without plait or gather, but flaring at the hem.

The most fashionable tailor gowns are notable for their simplicity. It is the way in which they are made, not their garniture, on which they depend for their elegance. Sliks, taffetas and foulards are being successfully treated by the tailors. They are very simple, their only garnishings being daring rows of stitching in the dark shade of the slik. A plain skirt, Eton or bolero jacket, is the outline most

present those Parisiennes who set the fash-ions are finding them very pleasing.

Bernhardt and Scarfs. Mme. Bernhardt's effective use of scarfs n her revival of "Delilah" is likely to be the excuse for a new fad, or rather the revival of an old one. During the time of the first empire scarfs were vastly popular, and her play has shown that they may still be so. Many of the smartest ladies at the races are seen with something of the sort over the shoulders. They are of lace over silk or of the sheer silks handsomely embroidered and are cut to fall about to the elbow. They are sometimes shirred a great deal on the shoulders and are worn close deal on the shoulders and are worn close to the figure and have high collars. In front they usually terminate in two long, square ends. The bolero jacket seems to have taken a new lease of life. It is a modification of the old jacket, cut as it is to the waist, quite open at times, at others fastened with buttons or links of a highly ornamental quality. It is either much stitched or handsomely embroidered. Satin strappings on cloth gowns, let me say, have given place to the newer and therefore more desirable glace strappings now voted de rigueur in the shops of the

now voted de rigueur in the shops of the Rue de la Paix.

A handsome gown incorporating some of the latest rulings of fashion was of leaf brown cloth trimmed almost to the knees with waved bands of taffeta. The bodies was cut low at the base of the neck. Folds of white satis increased the threat around of white satin incased the threat, around these being loosely drawn a scarf of pale green taffeta. The left side of the bolice was ornamented with a band of embroider-ed white silk, the embroidery being in black

### Tailor-Made Silk Gowns.

It may sound incongruous, but some of the tailor-made feulards show strappings of cloth as well as the ornate stitchings. In one of the ateliers of the great artistes of the modes were two light silk gowns, the elaborate features of whose ornamenta tion were Capuchin hoods of lace upon the

Those of you who have the large, oldfashioned lockets in which miniatures were set may rejoice in their possession, for they are now fastened to the outside of the bodice with a handsome jeweled clasp or a dainty bow of ribbon. Within appears the picture of some good-looking ancestor or one that will serve the purpose. The tiny watches are now fastered with clasps shaped like a frog leaping into the water. It is an effort to introduce something whose popularity may duplicate that of the lizard, Watches are still attached to bracelets, and some rather outre women have tried the effect of wearing them set in collars. It is now allowable to wear jewelry during the day a great deal more than was once the custom. The new brooches are many of them designed to celebrate our love of sport. Golf accersories, bicycles and fox heads may be purchased in so costly a gem

# New Modes in Hair Dressing.

The arrangement of the hair commands a good share of attention on the part of the modish woman. One never sees a smart woman without carefully arranged hair. Hot irons are again torturing unwilling locks, this to accomplish the broad, wavy lines which are now desired. Sometimes those from whom the beauty of youth has fled roll the hair backward after the manner of that seen in pictures of Jeanne d'Arc. There are artificial aids to colffures of many kinds. Some of these are tiny curls to almost entire conflure pieces that may be tucked into a drawer and clapped upon the head hurriedly at any time without tribute to the hairdresser. For evening wear they use charming airy nothings in the shape of knots of tulle, gauze wings bows edged with pearls mingled with flowers or feathers outline with diamonds. CATHERINE TALBOT.

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Perhaps the most important step in the preparation of salads or greens for the table is their conscientious washing, leaf by leaf. The accidental stumbling on a gravel path in the spinach or an encounter with a stray slug or worm in the heart of the lettuce is not conductive to appetite. At least three waters should be used in the washing and each leaf should be scanned with eagle eye. Beet greens especially are open to suspicion and should be examined in a strong light. In washing all the greens the best plan is to put the whole quantity in a small tub or large pan of water, plunge them up and down to rinse off the sand and allow it to fall to the bottom. Then lift the greens out handful by handful and lay them in a second tub of clear cold water. Never attempt to drain the water off or the sand which has fallen to the bottom will settle back on the leaves. Repeat the process two or are perfectly clean look them It is needless to say that greens should not be ordered for the day house cleaning, washing or ironing the docket, as their preparation is of necesis on sity a matter of time

A soup pre-eminently adapted to season is cream of spinach. To make it, pick the leaves carefully from two quarts of spinach, wash and throw into a sauce-pan without water. Heat for five minutes, tossing frequently to prevent scorching. Drain and save the juice which will have exuded in the kettle. Chop the leaves fine and return to the kettle, adding a quart of milk and a teaspoonful of onlon Melt in a frying pan two tablespoonjuice. Melt in a frying pan two tablespoon-fuls of butter, add to it two tablespoonfuls of flour, and when bubbling and creamy add to the soup, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Strain through a fine sieve, season with salt and pepper and serve with croutons.

Lettuce should be prepared for the table everal hours before serving. Pick it over carefully, discarding imperfect leaves, be leaving the hearts or centers untouched. Wash leaf by leaf daintily and tenderly, so as not to bruise, and leave in a pan of clear cold water for some little time. About hour before serving, lay the lettuce gently in a wire salad basket and shake as possible, then put the basket in refrigerator near the ice, but not on Cucumbers should be sliced thin several hours before using them, laid in a pan of ice water with pieces of ice laid on top until time to serve. In slicing the cucumber reject the end pieces, beginning the cut-ting where the seeds first appear.

It is only lately that Americans have begun using peppers freely upon the table. Now all cooking teachers and culinary authorities unite in praising and recommend-ing them served as a vegetable or salad or as flavoring for scrambled eggs or mine-ed chicken. There are two varieties sold in the markets -the slender cone shape and a month, with board.

the big bill peppers. To make a sweet pep-per salad, take a sufficient quantity of sweet green pepper, boil a moment so as to wipe off the peel, slice fine, put in a bowl, avoiding the seeds. Season with salt and black pepper, oil and vinegar, and serve as cold as possible.

With the retirement of the oyster for the time being and the advent of the clam, the time being and the advent of the clam, a delightful recipe for cooking soft clams is this given by a noted housekeeper: Select large, white shell clams: open them carefully and wash thoroughly in colid, salted water, to free them from sand or bits of shell. Then wash the deep half of each shell and place the clams in them; lay them in a large dripping pan, pour a little melted butter over each clam, season with salt and a dash of red pepper, and dust with fine cracker crumbs. Lay a slice of smoked bacon an inch square on each clam, put the pan in the oven, and bake quickly until a rich brown. Serve with quarters of

An unexpected but frequent cause of fire, according to Fire Marshal Seery of New York, is due to cleaning carpets on the floor without taking them up. Nearly all the preparations guaranteed to make carpets good as new without making it neces-sary to lift them from the floor contain naphtha, which has inflammable qualities in a disagreeable degree. When used for cleaning carpets on the floor, it soaks into the floor boards to a greater or less extent, and contact with an overheated steam, hot air or hot water pipe will do the rest.

The latest suggestion for maple syrup without the maple comes from a Virginia woman and may send a wave of consternation over the sugar camps of Vermont and northern New York. "Take clean corncobs," says this economical woman, "and cover with water; let them boil until all the substance is boiled out, and you will have a liquid about the color of tea; strain this carefully through a fine cloth; add brown sugar and beil down to a nice syrup. Let it stand one day, and it is ready for use. You cannot tell this from pure maple syrup, and it is much cheaper."

Wheelmen and travelers who wish to go in light marching order, but object to using the glass at the wayside spring or drinking fountain for fear of infectious microbes, may now invest in a lip guard and protec-tor. This appliance, which is the invention of a Boston man, is merely a metal or rubber shield which slips over the drink-ing glass and is held in place by the natural spring of the material.

In serving soup at a good dinner do not ill the plates more than half full. If you do, be sure that all that follows will fall of appreciation. "Soup," says Brillat-Savarin, "rejoices the stomach and disposes it to receive and disposes to the food," but if the soup be served in too great an abundance, all that follows will bring no pleasure to the diner nor glory to the

Muffin stands of reed or willow or of ome pretty wood are the latest additions of the paraphernalia of the 5 o'clock tea. these stands are shelves about three feet igh, arranged in pyramid shape, the low-st being wide enough to hold the plates nd the highest big enough for a tea cup.

When a patient has been confined to the bed for some time, it will often be found a great relief to backache to tuck a smooth pad of cotton under the small of the back. A pillow under the knees, at times, will also rest one a great deal also rest one a great deal.

### SILK SHIRT WAISTS.

Dozens of Different Pretty Designs From Which to Select. rom the New York Press.

Even the cheap ready-made waists are in every respect vastly superior to those that were sold last year, but it is not wise to buy without a careful inspection of the silk. At best taffetas are treacherous things that have a sad way of cracking and going o pieces long before they should show any

Tight-fitting waists of liberty satin and peau de soie are shown at one or two of the swell tailors and are among the season's novelties. They are extremely expensive and very "smart," made like cloth waists. They are boned and fined and fit close to the figure in the old-fashioned high oust effect.

A particularly attractive one made in pale yellow satin foulard had three rows of narrow tucks arranged in clusters on the back. In front there were three clusters of tucks on either side and a pointed vest was mad entirely of tucks. The sleeves were tight-fitting, with pointed cuffs, and the collar, a high stock collar with wired points at the ears, was also of tucks. With this waist was worn a still bow of lace.

All white silk waists are still in favor,

and look "chic" under dark cioth jackets lined with white silk or satin. They are expensive luxuries, for they soil quickly but they will transform a plain gown into an elegant one, and, besides, they clean

Many fancy silk and foulard waists still e being made with yokes and vests. They always are attractive and generally become A smart one just turned out to be with a gray tweel costume of coa and skirt is made of gray taffeta with a large polka dot of black. There are a deep oke and loose front of tucked white tail feta, with bands of black lace insertion. On the body of the waist, which does not acet in front, but fastens across the vest with a strap and fancy button, is a line o braid, black with an edge of white. The collar is of white taffeta silk, tucked, and with points edged with lace, and the plain trimmed on the outside with the lack and white braid, are fined with the

white taffeta.

For the benefit of stout women who do not look well in shirt waists there are no end of smart little jackets this season that are made to wear with false fronts, and are every bit as cool as the shirt waists. These are in taffeta and India silk. When the latter is used it is the figured, not the plain. These jackets should have a basque effect at the back; or, if a woman is longwaisted, they can be cut in tion shap with long fronts, the fronts either square or pointed, as are most becoming. E ack and dark blue are the best colors to choose and a facing of green or white ribbon gives a ecoming contrast of color.

#### ----Fringes. From Harper's Bazar.

Fringes are perhaps, after all, the newest of the new fantasies. They seem to be the only things absolutely unpublished. find them particularly charming for the various varieties of that genus of robe known as voile-in English, the ever-recurring and most useful nuns' veilings-crepens, draps de chine, any sort of frock of that species. Alice is cultivating black with much fidelity. She has a black tailorthree times, and when you are sure they gown, skirt made with tunic effect over a plain ruffle, the tunic cut in battlemented squares. The coat is made with belted ack, and front forming revers, all covered with fairylike filigree gold embroidery. There are tiny epaulettes of the same over the shoulders. This comes from one of the best houses of the Rue de la Paix, and from another, equally good, she has a draped gown of nuns' veiling arranged in the shawl effects, of which I spoke early n the season, and bordered with fringe of dack silk. This quite takes away the stiffness of veiling, which, unless ver carefully treated, is apt to suggest prin very little nuns. And one's ambition is hardly to look like a prim little nun. For that eason I am also glad to see that Tom Thumb fringes are much used again. A dainty gown that we noticed at the Horse Show was of flax-blue veiling—the new color that is called "aimez-moi." The tunic was trimmed with a wide band of silk of was trimmed with a wide band of six of the same shade covered with bias bands of deeper blue velvet, each bordered with Tom Thumb fringe. The same trimming-outlined a corselet on the bodice. Two little velvet revers turned away from a voke of point de Venise. The shoulders had little epaulettes of velvet bordered with fringe. A pointed tunic was also edged with this graceful border and the guimpe was of pleated taffeta, over which the edge of the body of the gown was finished with fringes clumped together so that they suggested soft mosses.

### Comment of a Friend. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Bobbler's wedding was the culmination of a romance. He met his wife on a train." "He did? Why doesn't he sue the com-

If a servant in Germany falls sick her mistress is not allowed to discharge her, but must pay 47 cents a day for her hosexpenses until she is perfectly The wages of girls vary from \$2.40

CRETONNE AND ITS USES fad, as nothing soils quicker than gray

Useful and Fancy Articles Made of This Stout Fabric.

Dozens of Ways It Can Be Utilized in

Artistic Summer Fur-

Written for The Evening Star.

Few persons realize the usefulness of that stout, cheerful fabric known as cretonne. This season sees so many new and charming patterns in the cloth that it is ceally worth while considering what may be done with it.

In the first place, it makes serviceable and pretty pillows. Ffiled with balsam from the woods, it is useful as well as rnamental, as there is no anxiety in regard to keeping it from harm, such as is the case with the handsome embroidered pillows of silk or satin. If they are of good quality cretonne pillow covers look as well as new when washed and are therefore always clean pillow covers, which is of itself a recommendation, as no one wishes to use the smeary-looking pillows that are so often relegated for general service. Ham mock pillows are always best made of cretonne or some wash fabric. The cretonne being of bright colors makes the hammock biled with cretonne-covered cushions doubly

oleturesque. Cretonne is much used in upholstering Cretonne is much used in upholstering furniture, particularly willow ware and the old-fashioned arm chairs. The best quality of cretonne, such as can be purchased from a reliable dealer for the purpose, lasts quite a long time and may be depended upon not to fade as a result of dampness, etc., as other fabrics seldom fall to do. Besides cretonne is inexpensive and to do. Besides, cretonne is inexpensive and cheerful. An old settle upholstered in black cretonne sprayed with red roses—the lovely jacqueminot ones—with velvety green leaves is one of the handsomest pleces of furniture in a New York antique furniture dealer's show windows. There are plenty such in attics all over the country waiting for the attics all over the country waiting for the clever woman who can transform them into seful and pretty pieces of furniture.

### Comes in for Fancy Work.

Fancy articles may be made of cretonne For these silks and colored cotton threads to match the color in the materials are needed, also some thick brown cardboard. some linings and pieces of ribbon to make ruched edges. A very pretty mending or work bag can

made of cardboard and small-patterned cretonne, edged with a ruching of ribbon the color of the flowers in the material. To make this two pieces of stiff cardboard are cut in the shape of a pointed ellipse. The two pieces of cardboard are covered with cretonne for the outside and lined with sateen in a plain color to match the flowers. The pieces are then bound with rib-bon or woolen braid, which may be substituted for ribbon, because it is more ser-viceable. A ruched edge of the ribbon or braid is put on along the upper side to serve is heading, and a couple of straps of rib-on are caught in between the ruching and the cretonne to be used as handles. Inside little pockets and straps are put in for scis-sors, thimble, needle case and other sewing

A darning bag may be made of cretonne This bag is to use for stowing away darn-ing cottons, wool, needles, scissors and thimbles. It is made with two shaped sides about six inches long and five inches across. A puff finishes the edge and is seven inches wide and about three-quarters of a yard in length. It is gathered and then sewed to the wrong side of each section of the bag. The darning bag is cut in two pieces and covered just as were the pieces of the mending bag. If the puff is made of plain material to match one of the tones in the design of the cretonne, the effect will be much more striking.

Handkerchief Cases and Bags.

Handkerchief cases made of cretonne and ibbon are very pretty indeed. Dark creconnes with a small pattern of roses, or light cretonne with sprays of violets scat-tered over it, are excellent in effect. An ordinary box that has contained stationery will do for the foundation. It should be first covered with cretonne, either smoothly ed with pale sateen, harmonizing wit ne cover, and a binding of ribbon finisher edge. The top consists of cretonn eing surmounted by a large bow of ribbon hat almost covers the top when the flap Bags to hold disters, shoes, brushes

redicine bottles, solled collars and hand-terchiefs may all be made of cretonne, and more or less ornamented with colored linen, braid or ribbons.

A very pretty hanging bag to be sus pended on doors can be made of alternate cows of cretonne and desim or other plain art material. A fringe should be run across the bottom of the bag and along one side of the top of the place, rings through

### which a rod may be run Table Cloth in Applique.

An old table cloth taken as foundation will serve as the excuse for a new and handsome table cover. To make it, buy several different pieces of various colored cretonnes and cut them into pieces about a quarter of a yard square. Yellow and red must be bought in abundance, with about a yard of a paler color. The colors must be laid on the foundation in harmoizing squares and then tacked down with The edges are fastened down on machine. A border of fringe completes the table cloth.

# SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

The Latest Style Gives an Unmistakable Finish to a Costume. From Harper's Bazar.

It is attention to the small details of dress that really makes the well-gowned woman, and a close observer of fashions is always surprised to notice how styles change even in the minutiae of dress. For instance, shoes and stockings have their different fashions two or three times a year-always twice-and while, of course, it is absurd to say that a last year's pair of boots is impossible, nevertheless the latest cut in a shoe certainly gives an unmistakable finsh to a costume.

Women take so much more exercise, especially in walking, of late years, that there is no question but that this has had nfluence on the styles of shoes. The heavy walking boot, for instance, is no longer despised, but is, on the contrary, considered ecessary. But the same heavy walking boot must be very well cut to meet with universal approbation. This year the toes the walking boot are of very good size They are neither pointed nor square, but medium. The books all have the outside oles that insure sufficient width. eels are low, set well back on the shoe

but there is a little more curve under the instep than there was last year. For every-day wear the very lightest weight calfskin is the best, but some feet weight callskin is the best, but some feet are too tender to wear callskin, and there is a dull kid that has very much the same effect, but is infinitely softer. This is not so water-proof as calfskin is supposed to be, but can be made with heavy soles, so be, but can be made with neavy soies, so that it will answer the same purpose.

During the summer shoes are worn almost entirely. These are made of the same materials as the boots, but for dress wear

there are the patent leathers or the kid with the patent leather foxings. The top plece of the new shoe is more pointed where it rests on the shoe than it was last year, but the toe is more pointed also. Not the excessive point of two or three years ago, nor the ugly round point that the shoe nor the ugly round point that the shoe-makers tried to introduce last year. For evening wear there are the patent leather slippers, that are acknowledged ruinous to the feet; the soft kid and the satin, made cut quite low on the foot, with a strap across the instep, and a buckle. The kid and satin slippers also come in colors to match the gowns, and are embroidered or plain, as the case may be. There is a revival of the pretty fashion of the soft red kid slippers and red silk stockings to wear with the all-black gowns, and these slippers are made with outer high these slippers are made with quite high heels and a decided curve under the in-step, and no trimming except a very mi-nute rhinestone buckle. Of course for large

Very charming are the gray suede slippers with the gray silk stockings, to wea with gray gowns; but this is an expensive

feet these would look very badly, and al

Bicycle boots are made on the same lines as last year. Either brown or black are worn, as preferred. Brown shoes with plaid stockings are being sold for bicycling and for golf, and the odd part of it is that the women who wear the heaviest shoes wear the thinnest silk stockings, but, of course, the silk stockings show off to very

great advantage by force of contrast.

There has been a rumor for some time that colored stockings were coming into fashion again, and that black would be utterly tabooed. There are certainly some colored stockings worn with the white muslin gowns, but only with the slippers, and these stockings are all lisle-thread or silk. exquisite patterns of open-work or with lace let in.
In black the same variety of style is

seen, and on some the most expensive lace is put in. Silk and lisle-thread are the most expensive stockings, but there are a great many in fine cotton that have much the same effect, and are wonderfully cheap.

In the plain colors the silk are altogethe the best, or the fine lisle-thread and silk. A plain colored cotton stocking is not a very satisfactory purchase. Even in the tan cotton, made to wear with the tan shoes, they soon fade and stretch, and fortunately fashion now allows the wearing of black stockings with tan shoes. of black stockings with tan shoes.

A very conspicuous fad started a year or two ago is to be seen this year again, namely, the wearing of black stockings with white shees and white gowns by women who are in mourning. This is, of course, one of those eccentric fashions that may be mentioned, but are not to be rashly recommended. recommended.

The gray silk stockings and slippers with

the gray gowns are charming; the pale yellow with yellow gowns, etc., or the color of the lining of the muslin gowns matched in stockings and slippers is very dainty. But for the women who have not large incomes, it may be news to know that a black stocking and black shoe may safely be worn with almost every gown in the wardrobe. Even with a light evening gown, a handsome oner, work silk stocking. gown, a handsome open-work silk stocking and a patent leather slipper is permissible. What is not permissible is to have too short a shoe or too common a stocking. In other words, it is better to put the ex-pense in what looks apparently plain, but in reality is the cut and the style.

# THE SEASON'S PARASOLS.

Full of Novel Stripes, Dots and Com-bined Colorings. From Harper's Bazar.

Fashion is having full sway with the parasols of the present season; not only do they present great variety in materials and colorings, but some almost radical changes have taken place in shape. Perhaps the most striking departure is to be observed in the five-gored parasols that are taking the place of the eight-gored article, which had sustained its popularity for so long a time that the present generation is likely to regard the star-shaped sunshades as something really new. These "new" parais are shown in plain-colored velvety silk, in fancy-bordered taffeta, in taffeta en-crusted with lace, or finished with rows of puffs or narrow ruches of shirred ribbon.

If the material used is of plain silk the lat-ter must have the rich sheen of peau de sole or of heavy gros grain.

Highly glazed or polished silks are not permissible in the present season. Among the startling innovations are parasols in bright green silk of the same brilliant shade at is shown in ties and outing jackets. edgwood blues and brilliant reds have, as usual, a large representation among the sunshades designed for general use or among those made to go with outing cos-tumes. The new parasols, whether of five eight gores, have the tips of the ribs sished with ivory or finely polished bone. It is fashion also extends to the small ades designed for carriage use. These e all elaborated greatly by rich trimmings lace, ribbon or mousseline, or sometimes cut-steel or iet figures set in between cut-steel or jet figures set in between by cut-steel or jet figures set in between the gores. Where ribbon ruches are em-ployed, carriage parasols are not infre-quently covered by rows of alternating black and white ruchings, blue and white and other combinations, which extend from the outer edge of the shade to its capital. Carriage parasois of a larger size are pre-ferred by younger ladles, and are to be had in chiffon over taffeta, or of the latter silk

with large and small point-lace figures in-Parasols with Persian embroideries and signs being somewhat similar to those of other seasons. Silver filigree covers many pearl handles, and there are long handles of white glass capped with gold or silver ornamentations that are very handsome. As has been the custom in past seasons, in-As has been the custom in past seasons, in-dividuals will have parasols made in wash fabrics, such as linen, Madras, pongees and China silks, but these are only to be had upon special order. For general use and purchase the parasol output is so full of novel stripes, dots and combined colorings hat something matching almost any tume may be easily selected from the sea-

## FLOWERS ON THE TABLE, A Little Chat About Their Arrange-

ment and Their Care. From the Philadelphia Times.

There is no prettier ornament for the table than a crystal vase and a few flowers. Some make the mistake of using too massive bouquets. A prettier, daintier effeet is produced by a single rose in a siender vase than by an elaborately built bouquet. Simple arrangements are far more pleasing than the unnatural shapes and positions into which flowers oftentime twisted and crowded. Some of the which flowers oftentimes lesigns are truly fearfully and abundantly

Flowers have a refining influence, and it is well to use them where this influence will be exerted most effectively, especially where there are children, and the table is one place where their influence will best be felt. I think it was Martin Luther who said that a plant in the window was powerful enough sometimes to keep the devil outside. Of cowe, it is not always possible to have flowers, but a bit of green is better than nothing and a little care will keep a few sturdy geraniums in bloom much of the time. But always use flowers for the sake of their beauty. Don't torture them into impossible shapes each flower felt. I think it was Martin Luther who them into impossible shapes, each flower has an individuality of its own, which hould be respected.

Then be careful how you place different

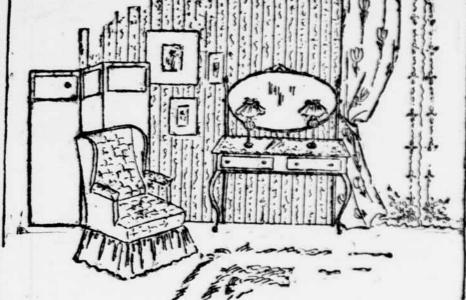
varieties together. Use roses and carnations together and you spoil the effect of both. It is the same with roses and chrysanthemums. In fact, there are few flowers that do not suffer by being massed with other flowers. Close contact and comparison will mar an otherwise header. son will mar an otherwise beautiful effect. You but squander your resources usually when you attempt to use several kinds of flowers together.

Where one can have a window garden Where one can have a window garden one can have an endless store to draw from as well as a charming bit of beauty in the room. Some people prefer potted plants for the table. The adiantum fern is a pretty plant for this use, being low spreading. A rex begonia with richly colored foliage, a premula Once nica starred all over with its pale blooms that surgest the weeks of pale blooms that suggest the woods of springtime to you by their delicate odor ethereal tints their petals Chinese primrose in full blossom, either red or white, a hyacinth, with its spikes of or white, a nyacinth, with its spikes of flowers giving out a fragrance that sets you dreaming of summer and gardens—all these and many others are well adapted to ornaments and may be kept growing in the window of the living room. They can be used over and over again, but it is best not to keep them away from the window more than a day at a

Be careful not to ornament too highly the pots that hold the flowers, if you do use jardinieres, and they are rather heavy and cumbersome for the table. Beautiful and durable pot covers may be made from celluloid by one who is skilled in fancy work. Crepe paper may be twisted work. Crepe paper may be twisted about the jars in a way that will be pleasing. The flowers should be the ornament, not the receptacle that holds them, which, of course, should be attractive, but never obtrusive.

### To Make Glassware Shine. From the New York Journal. Tumblers and wine glasses should be

washed in hot water and rinsed in cold, and should be dried with a clean cloth as soon pieces about as big as ten-cent pieces, put into bottle, half fill with warm water; give es about as big as ten-cent pieces, put



# SIMPLE FURNISHINGS

Treatment of the Hall and the divans, rocking chairs and other feminine and comfortable appurtenances is to be utterly tabooed. And that room is the Living Rooms.

PICTURES AND BOOKS WELL PLACED

How to Make the Parlor Attractive for the Family.

AN ARTISTIC DINING ROOM

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1899. It is so easy to say that one must not have this or that, but it is better, too, to add what one may have. So, for those who eare to hearken, here is a plain tale of some things which may go with propriety and beauty into the different rooms of the houses in which we spend so much of our

The hall, which was once the center of the social life of whole clans, then of large families, has dwindled to a narrow, dark, forbidding passage in city houses, to something too depressing to reflect upon in apartments, and to an attempt at a sitting room in country houses which have any pretensions to comfort. The treatment of a country hall, which is square or oblong. with a fireplace in it, does not offer many problems. If it is very light one may have dark wood, rich dark coloring on the walls and family portraits of formal scenes in engravings may adorn the walls. The furengravings may adorn the waits. The fur-niture should always be formal. This does not at all mean that it should not be com-fortable. But rocking chairs, such as I have really seen in reception halls, are quite out of place. If there is a divan or lounge of any sort, the lines should be plain. Somewhere about the hall, on the landing of the stairs, if one is lucky enough to have such a desirable angle, should be the old clock. One of them came over with every family which came over in the Mayflower, which, of course, means there are millions of them in the republic.

## Keep the Hall Light.

The hall of a city house is a far more unavorable place to furnish. The only light which it usually has is from the panes in the hall door, and sometimes there is a skylight which sheds feeble beams down over the stairs. Ordinarily the hall doors are covered with something very dark, which excludes a great deal of the light, and the skylight, if there is one, has ground glass brace nearly every imaginable risk. A upon it. If yellow stained glass were put in the skylight and in the hall doors a marvelous change would at once result. The walls should be done in plain cartridge pa-pers or burlaps printed with formal de-signs. If there is only room for one piece of furniture, let it be a settle of plain de-sign, and add above it one or two swords, which will serve to hold hats and coats. The scabbardless swords for coat and hat racks are especially good, for one have several in a small hall, and no excuse to leave numberless hats and coats in sight. Then there should be, of coats in sight. Then there should be, of course, an odd pottery jar for umbrellas. I know a hall with hardwood stairs, uncarpeted. Up and down the stairs, on a level with the eye, are hung good photograths of outdoor scenes. And upon those

#### stairs every one lingers. Yellow or Red Hangings

If the reception hall opens out of the hall without a door there should be a portiere at the opening, as the door should never be closed so that the casual visitor feels that he or she must wait in the hall. If it is a dark room it is desirable to have the walls covered with yellow of a good shade and have the furniture of mahogany, or at least of wood with a mahogany stain. If there is any room in the house where the white and red or the white and gold treatment is admissible it is in this too often ne-glected place. If the light is good, one may have red walls and crimson hangings, and a floor covered with dark rugs goes well with this scheme. But then we have to have spindle-legged chairs covered with brocade n delicate shades. Wherever the casual and not well-known

guest is received let there be some reading matter. All of us have been the victims of the "few minutes" in which we wait for ar unready hostess or are detained on an errand. A book or a magazine laid in some convenient place is such a boon. One is almost tempted in some bare spots to wish that all places in which one waited were furnished as are the waiting rooms of ph sicians and other unwillingly visited folk.

#### Parlors Rarely Homelike. The sacrifices the only fairly well-to-do

make to their "parlor floor" are many. Usually the parlor or drawing room is so sparsely furnished and everything which could be interesting and tend to occupa tions to pass the time is so carefully excluded from it that one would not wish to stay there, preferring a bed room. And the habit of living in bed rooms is peculiar to the citizens of the United States. Better by far would it be if houses could be built with little rooms which would only contain a bed and a chair, and thus leave roo sitting and dressing room where the or linary avocations of life could be pursued. When drawing rooms are not bare of every thing they are overcrowded with orna-ments. And ornaments are only good when there are few of them and they are well A drawing room or parlor, whichever on

chooses to call it, should be a place where the family goes or else it is a failure. In-deed, except in the houses of the very wealthy drawing rooms are a nuisance. For few people have a room to give up to the merely formal character which they have as they are usually furnished. It is by far better to have something comforta-ble and homelike in them and eschew any idea of living up to one design. For in-stance, the Indian hangings which our cold western eyes have only just discovered in heir entire beauty are said by experts of decorating to be suitable for libraries, liv-ing or smoking rooms, but not for draw-ing rooms. Yet how much better to have a divan with oriental hangings, and the bare floors, handsome rugs and gay hangings which accompany it, in the room which is usually the only one in the house which spared for the purely ornamental than to have that room bare and forma and not interesting to the family.

### A Model Near Home. An excellent place to study good treat-

ments for house furnishing is at Mount as possible, and when perfectly dry rubbed with tissue paper. For cruets, decanters, etc., tear up some clean newspaper into Vernon, which is so beautifully kept up. It is true that one would not want to have some of them. The home atmosphere must be given. But in studying such examples bottles a rotary motion. When clean, decant and a little practice throws out the paper. They will be as bright as new. To clean glasses—wine glasses especially—which have become discolored on edges, use cigar ashes, friction and a damp cloth.

But in studying such examples one acquires a liking for the plain line and the usefulness of almost every plece of furniture. One learns that no object is justified in being in evidence merely for show.

There is a room in the house where for-

Then there is the colonial furniture, which is a little brighter and can be had in good imitations and on excellent lines; and last of all, and better than any of the

scroll work and gingerbread of the day, there is the painted wood. I saw a dining room the other day where the walls were of red burlap, the ceiling papered with a mass of green leaves (at least that was the impression it gave) and the chairs and table were of plain pine wood painted a rich green. It did not look expensive, but it was honest; there was no pretense, and it did look most harmonious and artistic.

mality and severity are a delight to the eye of the onlooker, where the wood can-not be plain enough (unless one can afford carved walnut) and where the thought of

Colonial and Artistic.

## Overhead Decoration.

MAREL BOYD.

From the New York Herald The floor and ceiling of a room should be as pretty as the walls and in a like scheme of color. Some summer art students who have a mountain cottage have made its walls of rough plaster colored a dull brown, which shades on the ceiling into a grayish green. Along the walls, at the height of the picture rail, are narrow boxes, made of birch boughs, full of wood earth

trained in a spider web of green wires, which spreads across the ceiling.
Another room has been arranged by its owner as a sort of mermaid's cave, the walls of stucco, covered with clam shells pressed into the plaster and tinted a soft green. The ceiling is draped with Jsh nets hung on spears. A whaler's lantern and a narrow painted frieze of red crabs heighten the illusion.

In these are German tvy roots, the tendrils

Japanese umbrellas have long been used Japanese umbrellas have long been used to cover an ugly ceiling. Lauterns have also been used, but they are not so preity as the soft, bright crapes and chintzes which make looking upward a pleasure. An ingenious young woman bought a roll of matting, pliable and jointless, with diaments of blue here and their transfer.

mends of blue here and there. This, with a lot of picture molding from a sash fac-tory, a paper of brads, a stepladder and considerable patience, helped to change a rather ugly little room. Good effects can be secured with pink and white cheesecloth, the pink gathered in tiry folds for the walls, and at about twenty inches from the ceiling the white is shirred

and meets it, extending further to be gath-ered in a big rosette in the center. The latest style when papering walls with a vine or stripe is to have the lines meet at a point in the middle of the ceiling. It makes the walls seem lower, but it is novel

### and cheerful. The Rope Was Insured.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. youth who stood watching three giants hoist a plano into the third story of a house with block and tackle remarked to the languid man who bossed the job: "I'd laugh to see that rope break." "So would I," replied the man. "That rope's insured. Every week an agent inspects it. If it ever breaks the insurance company pays for what is smashed. So you see it's nothing to breaks the me whether the old thing breaks or In fact, I'd like to see her break with a good, valuable piano like this one in tow. I've paid so blamed much money into these

insurance companies I'd like to make



Miss Murillo Jones at the Private View



Miss Murilio Jones at the Private View 1899.—Punch.